In the Specification:

At page 1, after the title, please add the following new paragraph:

RELATEDNESS OF THE APPLICATION

This application is a continuation of U.S. Serial No. 10/409,627, filed April 7, 2003, which is a continuation of U.S. Serial No. 09/849,928, filed May 4, 2001, which is a divisional of U.S. Serial No. 08/952,793, filed November 21, 1997, now U.S. Patent No. 6,280,932, which is a 35 U.S.C. § 371 national phase of PCT/US96/09455, filed June 5, 1996, which is a continuation-in-part of each of the following: U.S. Serial No. 08/479,724, filed June 7, 1995, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,780,228; U.S. Serial No. 08/472,256, filed June 7, 1995, now U.S. Patent No. 6,001,988; U.S. Serial No. 08/472,255, filed June 7, 1995, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,766,853; and U.S. Serial No. 08/477,829, filed June 7, 1995, now abandoned. Each of the foregoing applications filed on June 7, 1995, is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 07/714,131, filed June 10, 1991, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,475,096, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 07/536,428, filed June 11, 1990, now abandoned. Each of these applications is hereby incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

Please replace the indicated paragraphs with the following replacement paragraphs.

At page 1, line 32 to page 2, line 6

Numerous mammalian, plant, microbial and viral lectins have been described (I. Ofek and N. Sharon, 1990, Current Topics in Microbiol. and Immunol. 151:91113; K. Drickamer and M. Taylor, supra; I. J. Goldstein and R. D. Poretz, 1986, in The Lectins, p.p. 33-247; A. Varki, supra). These proteins mediate a diverse array of biological processes which include: trafficking of lysosomal enzymes, clearance of serum proteins, endocytosis, phagocytosis, opsonization, microbial and viral infections, toxin binding, fertilization, immune and inflammatory responses, cell adhesion and migration in development and in pathological conditions such as metastasis. Roles in symbiosis and host defense have been proposed for plant lectins but remain controversial. While the functional role of some lectins is well understood, that of many others is understood poorly or not at all.

At page 7, lines 23-35

A method for the in vitro evolution of nucleic acid molecules with highly specific binding to target molecules has been developed. This method, Systematic Evolution of Ligands by EXponential enrichment, termed SELEX, is described in United States Patent Application Serial No. 07/536,428, entitled "Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential Enrichment," now abandoned, United States Patent Application Serial No. 07/714,131, filed June 10, 1991, entitled "Nucleic Acid Ligands," now United States Patent Number 5,475,096, United States Patent Application Serial No. 07/931,473, filed August 17, 1992, entitled "Methods for Identifying Nucleic Acid Ligands," now United States Patent No. 5,270,163 (see also PCT/US91/04078), each of which is herein specifically incorporated by reference. Each of these applications, collectively referred to herein as the SELEX Patent Applications, describes a fundamentally novel method for making a nucleic acid ligand to any desired target molecule.

At page 8, lines 11-33

The basic SELEX method has been modified to achieve a number of specific objectives. For example, United States Patent Application Serial No. 07/960,093, filed October 14, 1992, entitled "Method for Selecting Nucleic Acids on the Basis of Structure," describes the use of SELEX in conjunction with gel electrophoresis to select nucleic acid molecules with specific structural characteristics, such as bent DNA. United States Patent Application Serial No. 08/123,935, filed September 17, 1993, entitled "Photoselection of Nucleic Acid Ligands" describes a SELEX based method for selecting nucleic acid ligands containing photoreactive groups capable of binding and/or photocrosslinking to and/or photoinactivating a target molecule. United States Patent Application Serial No. 08/134,028, filed October 7, 1993, entitled "High-Affinity Nucleic Acid Ligands That Discriminate Between Theophylline and Caffeine," describes a method for identifying highly specific nucleic acid ligands able to discriminate between closely related molecules, termed Counter-SELEX. United States Patent Application Serial No. 08/143,564, filed October 25, 1993, entitled "Systematic Evolution of Ligands by EXponential Enrichment: Solution SELEX," describes a SELEX-based method which achieves highly efficient partitioning between oligonucleotides having high and low affinity for a target molecule. United States Patent Application Serial No. 07/964,624, filed October 21, 1992,

entitled "~~Methods of Producing~~ Nucleic Acid ~~Ligands~~ Ligands to HIV-RT and HIV-1 Rev," now U.S. Patent No. 5,496,938, describes methods for obtaining improved nucleic acid ligands after SELEX has been performed. United States Patent Application Serial No. 08/400,440, filed March 8, 1995, entitled "Systematic Evolution of Ligands by EXponential Enrichment: Chemi-SELEX," now U.S. Patent No. 5,705,337, describes methods for covalently linking a ligand to its target.

At page 9, lines 12-25

The SELEX method encompasses combining selected oligonucleotides with other selected oligonucleotides as described in United States Patent Application Serial No. 08/284,063, filed August 2, 1994, entitled "Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential Enrichment: Chimeric SELEX," now U.S. Patent No. 5,637,459. The SELEX method also includes combining the selected nucleic acid ligands with non-oligonucleotide functional units and United States Patent Application Serial No. 08/234,997, filed April 28, 1994, entitled "Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential Enrichment: Blended SELEX", now U.S. Patent No. 5,683,867, and United States Patent Application Serial No. 08/434,465, filed May 4, 1995, entitled "Nucleic Acid Ligand Complexes", now U.S. Patent No. 6,011,020. These applications allow the combination of the broad array of shapes and other properties, and the efficient amplification and replication properties, of oligonucleotides with the desirable properties of other molecules. Each of the above described patent applications which describe modifications of the basic SELEX procedure are specifically incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

At page 13, lines 24-33

This application describes high-affinity nucleic acid ligands to lectins identified through the method known as SELEX. SELEX is described in U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/536,428, entitled "Systematic Evolution of Ligands by EXponential Enrichment", now abandoned; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/714,131, filed June 10, 1991, entitled "Nucleic Acid Ligands", now United States Patent No. 5,475,096; United States Patent Application Serial No. 07/931,473, filed August 17, 1992, entitled "Methods for Identifying Nucleic Acid Ligands", now United States Patent No. 5,270,163, (see also PCT/US91/04078). These applications, each

specifically incorporated herein by reference, are collectively called the SELEX Patent Applications.

At page 14, line 39 to page 15, line 35

This invention also includes the ligands as described above, wherein certain chemical modifications are made in order to increase the in vivo stability of the ligand or to enhance or mediate the delivery of the ligand. Examples of such modifications include chemical substitutions at the sugar and/ or phosphate and/or base positions of a given nucleic acid sequence. See, e.g., U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/117,991, filed ~~September 9~~ September 8, 1993, entitled " High Affinity Nucleic Acid Ligands Containing Modified Nucleotides" which is specifically incorporated herein by reference. Additionally, in co-pending and commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 07/964,624, filed October 21, 1992 ('624), now U.S. Patent No. 5,496,938, methods are described for obtaining improved nucleic acid ligands after SELEX has been performed. The '624 application, entitled "~~Methods of Producing~~ Nucleic Acid Ligands to HIV-RT and HIV-1 Rev" is specifically incorporated herein by reference. Further included in the '624 patent are methods for determining the three dimensional structures of nucleic acid ligands. Such methods include mathematical modeling and structure modifications of the SELEX-derived ligands, such as chemical modification and nucleotide substitution. Other modifications are known to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such modifications may be made post-SELEX (modification of previously identified unmodified ligands) or by incorporation into the SELEX process. Additionally, the nucleic acid ligands of the invention can be complexed with various other compounds, including but not limited to, lipophilic compounds or non-immunogenic, high molecular weight compounds. Lipophilic compounds include, but are not limited to, cholesterol, dialkyl glycerol, and diacyl glycerol. Non-immunogenic, high molecular weight compounds include, but are not limited to, polyethylene glycol, dextran, albumin and magnetite. The nucleic acid ligands described herein can be complexed with a lipophilic compound (e.g., cholesterol) or attached to or encapsulated in a complex comprised of lipophilic components (e.g., a liposome). The complexed nucleic acid ligands can enhance the cellular uptake of the nucleic acid ligands by a cell for delivery of the nucleic acid ligands to an intracellular target. The complexed nucleic acid ligands can also have enhanced

pharmacokinetics and stability. United States Patent Application Serial Number 08/434,465, filed May 4, 1995, entitled "Nucleic Acid Ligand Complexes", now U.S. Patent No. 6,011,020, which is herein incorporated by reference describes a method for preparing a therapeutic or diagnostic complex comprised of a nucleic acid ligand and a lipophilic compound or a non-immunogenic, high molecular weight compound.

Please delete the sequence listing on pages 124-225 of the Specification and replace it with the enclosed sequence listing.